

## ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

SUBJECT: (Optional)

DCI Proposed Remarks - Yale Political Union 16 Nov 88

FROM:

William M. Baker *WB*  
Director, Public Affairs

EXTENSION

27676

NO.

PAO 88-0376

DATE

4 November 1988

TO: (Officer designation, room number, and building)

DATE

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FORWARDED

OFFICER'S INITIALS

COMMENTS (Number each comment to show from whom to whom. Draw a line across column after each comment.)

1. ER

04 NOV 1988

*WB*

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*WB*

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*Carol*

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*- part of the package.*DCI  
EXEC  
REG

4 November 1988

JUDGE:

You are scheduled to address the Yale Political Union in New Haven on 16 November. We anticipate an audience of about 500 students, faculty, and members of the community, and your 30-minute speech will be followed by 30 minutes of questions and answers.

In the introduction, you might want to briefly mention your previous meetings with the Yale Political Union. You may recall that as Director of the FBI you spoke to the group on three occasions -- 21 September 1982 in New Haven; 14 March 1984 in New Haven; and 13 March 1986 in Washington, D.C.

As we discussed, these remarks are very similar to your speech at Trinity University on 4 October and address three intelligence issues -- the Soviet Union, terrorism, and narcotics -- as well as a discussion of process. The Soviet section is drawn primarily from your remarks to the World Affairs Council of Washington, D.C. on 25 October. The process section includes a discussion of covert action and oversight.

Your proposed remarks are attached.

STAT

  
Bill Baker

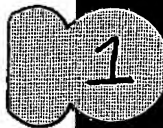
Attachments:  
As stated

*also I  
have attached  
transcript of your  
Trinity University talk.*

PROPOSED REMARKS  
BY  
WILLIAM H. WEBSTER  
DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE  
BEFORE THE  
YALE POLITICAL UNION  
NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT  
NOVEMBER 16, 1988

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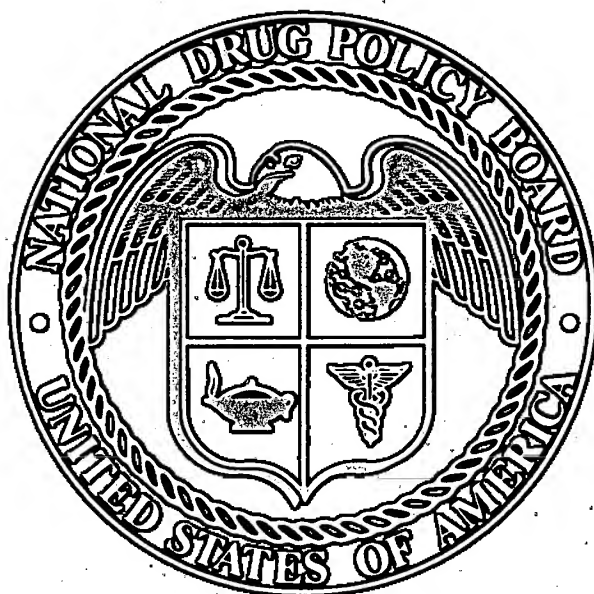
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**A Report from the  
National Drug Policy Board**

# **Toward a Drug-Free America**

**The National Drug Strategy  
and Implementation Plans**



**1988**

## Chapter 4

# Indications of Progress

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*The comprehensive Federal, state and local effort outlined in the National Drug Strategy already has achieved significant progress. While drugs still threaten our nation greatly, our past success against drugs provides prudent reason to look with confidence toward a drug-free future. The following is a very brief synopsis of progress in the past year.*

### First Ever Reduction in Cocaine Use.

**T**he most hopeful sign that we are making progress in drugs comes from the annual Survey of High School Seniors. In 1987, for the first time since the survey began a decade ago, the number of high school seniors reporting cocaine use in the past year went down — from almost 15 percent in 1986, to 10.3 percent in 1987. In addition, about half of the high school seniors indicated that *any* use of cocaine — even one time experimentation — is hazardous. The trend toward reduced marijuana use among high school seniors continues with 2.5 percent fewer users in 1987 than in 1986. Further, there was a three percent increase in the number of high school seniors perceiving that even the limited use of marijuana was potentially harmful.

### Progress in Drug Intelligence

**T**he strategy notes that effective and timely intelligence can enhance all drug enforcement operations. In 1987, drug intelligence capabilities improved markedly with new Bureau of Prisons, Federal Aviation Administration and other data bases available to the multi-agency El Paso Intelligence Center. DEA, Defense Intelligence Agency, Customs Service and Coast Guard all achieved improved intelligence gather-

ing, use and communications capabilities during 1987. Improved analytic capabilities generated new and successful investigations — including a DEA analysis of a drug organization's telephone records to expand an investigation, which resulted in 29 arrests, and the seizure of 70 tons of marijuana and nearly a ton of cocaine.

### Progress in International Narcotics Control

**I**n 1987, 23 nations joined the U.S. in eradicating drug crops — in 1981, there were only two. About 283 metric tons of opium, 5,046 metric tons of coca leaf, and 17,585 tons of cannabis were destroyed around the world. Eradication has virtually removed Thailand from the ranks of the major opium producers. Jamaica's marijuana eradication program reduced production from 1,755 metric tons in 1986 to only 325 metric tons in 1987; and U.S. assisted aerial eradication in Belize destroyed 80 percent of the marijuana crop.

Carlos Lehder, suspected as a leader in the Colombian drug cartel, was extradited to the U.S. International money laundering investigations cut deeply into drug organizations. In one FBI investigation of Colombian drug-traffickers, called Cashweb/Expressway: 114 conspirators were indicted; \$22.5 million in cash, 2,100 pounds of cocaine and 22,000 pounds of marijuana were seized; and forfeiture proceedings have targeted \$11-million-in-bank-accounts.

The Bureau of International Narcotics Matters' aircraft participated in eradication oper-